us from the McCulloch as though our vessels could not possibly survive the fusiliade. Heavy shells and solid shot fell around them like hall from the clouds, and many exploded immediately over the ships. At one time I really thought we would be beaten. This was after the fire had been kept up for an hour. It looked as though every gun on the Spanish ships had turned loose on us altogether and the shore line was a veritable biaze of fire from the batteries. The din was simply indescribable. Tons upon tons of shot fell over our ships. Yes, there was steel enough to sink four fleets. Our salvation was the bad marksmanship of the Span-They handled their pieces like bors. Nearly all of their shots went wide of the mark. Most of them were high, flying over the fleet and falling into the bay beyond. Some of the batteries, however, were better trained. Sevaral guns maintained a raking fire on the ficet. Some of our ships were struck by both large and small shots, but no damage of consequence was done. The report that a solid shot entered the engine room of the Baltimore is erroneous. This shot crossed the deck from the port side, struck an open turret, was turned back and passed out on the same side. No damage was done to the vessel, and the two or three men hurt were merely

scratched by flying splinters. "The only man really hurt in the fight was a seaman, who accidentally sustained a broken leg. This was partially caused by the Spanish fire, but mostly by his own carelessness. Lieut. Kellogg was merely scratched. He never left his post and was all right again in a few minutes. Of the other six men reported injured only one received more than ficah scratches." Surgeon Kindleberger adds a few facts to Col. Loud's story. He was on the Olympia through-

out the fight. He said: "In the first assault the flagship took the lead, the other vessels following in her wake at four ship lengths. The Spanish fleet was approached by laps, each turn bringing the contestants mearer together. By this plan the American vessels frequently poured broadsides into the enemy, but were themselves more exposed to are. At one time the smoke became so dense that it was necessary to draw aside to allow the cloud to lift. The vessels were examined and it was discovered they had sustained no damage, The men were badly fagged by the two hours' work at the guns in the great heat and breakfast was served. Then they re-entered the fight with the greatest enthusiasm.

The second fight was even more flerce than the first. It was in that that the Baltimore was struck. During the first fight the Spanish Admiral's ship steame! bravely out to the line to meet the Olympia. The entire American fleet concentrated its fire on her, and she was so badly injured that she turned around to put back. At this juncture the Olympia let fly an Sinch thell, which struck her in the stern and pierced through almost her entire length exploding finally in the engine-room and wrecking her machinery. This shell killed the Cap tain and sixty men and set the vessel on fire.

"The Spanish Admiral immediately trans-ferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba Several smaller vessels of the American fleet and the Boston centred their fire on this ship and literally tore her to pieces. The Admiral was alightly wounded and escaped in a small boat into Bacoor Bay and finally to Manila."

Gunner Evans of the Boston directed the fire of one of the big guns on the cruiser. Evans mays that throughout the battle the fighting forces of the Boston, and, in fact, of all the ships, were as cool as if engaged at target

## CHARLESTON AT HONOLULU.

Great Buthusiasm Over Our Cruiser Bound for Mantin.

HONOLULU, May 31, via San Francisco, June 7.—The mail steamship Mariposa arrived here on May 25, creating great enthusiasm by the news that the cruiser Charleston and the transports Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney were close behind with over 2,000 troops bound for Maniia. A committee of 100, consisting of the leading men of the island republic, began renewed preparations for a grand demonstration in honor of the boys in blue. The decorations which had been removed when the Moans, a few days before, brought the news that the transports would not call at Honolulu were soon in place again in far greater profusion than before. The immense drill hall was converted into a great dining hall to feast the soldiers. The walls and ceilings were literally hidden beneath the Stars and Stripes. The decorating was the work of the leading society women of the islands, who are mot one jot behind their husbands, fathers and brothers in patriotic love for everything American

It was arranged that five rousing blasts from the whistles at the electric light station should announce the sighting of cruiser or transport. This signal was to call together all the mittees on Reception. About 10 A. M. on Sunday, May 29, the great electric whistles gave the signal, and before the sound had died way all Honolulu was moving toward the harbor. Thousands were on foot, and every conveyance available was pressed into service. For fully an hour before the Charleston entered the harbor the piers and water front were a surging mass of cheering humanity. The signal came a an bour when thousands were on their way to church, but nothing could restrain the caser ness of the people to greet the arrival of the Charleston.

ly American merchantmen, were gorgeous with Maine flags. No harbor in the United States ever presented a prottier sight than did Hono lulu in honor of the American cruiser Charles ton. The cruiser was met just outside the bay h the committee's boat. Every blue acket was in his place. When the vessels had approached close to each other three cheers were exchanged for the Stars and Stripes. There was a suspi clous moisture about the eyes of Capt. Glass of the Charleston when he said, in response to the greeting of the committee:

"The first object I could make out with my glass was a huge American flag floating over the Honolulu coal bunkers. Then I knew we were all right. This splendid patriotic demonstration I can never forget."

When Capt. Schaeffer, representing the Hawaiian Government, boarded the warship, the first words from Capt. Glass were:

Well, what is it. Captain, are you neutral, or what ?

Capt. Schaeffer replied: "The Hawaiian Gov

ernment does not know such a word." As the Charleston passed up the harbor to her anchorage the thousands on shore cheered con-

forgotten, and there is not now a man on the Charleston who is not a fighting annexationist. ALL WELL ON THE TRANSPORTS.

tinuously. The scene was one never to

They Were Sighted by the Helgic Twelve Hours

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.- The steamer Belgic

which arrived this morning, passed the trans-

port fleet twelve hours out of Honolulu. The

transports displayed the signal, "All well on MACKENZIE ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

The New Torpodo Host Taken Down the Delaware by Her Buildure.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.- The torpedo bos Mackenzie, which has just been built by the Charles Hillman Ship and Engine Building Company, went down the bay on her prelimimary trial trip this morning. Besides the firm's representatives and the picked crew there were on board Navat Constructor J. F. Hanscom, Chief Engineer Bernop, and Superintendent of Construction Woodbridge, all of the United

The Mackenzie is built of steel and is one of the group authorized by the Government almost a year ago. She is 1014; feet long, 12 fact 9 inches beam, and 7 feet 8 inches deep. Her engine has a speed of 400 revolutions a minute, and the beat's actual speed is 20 knots. Her engines are of the four-cylinder triple expansion type, with diameters of 12, 194, 22, and 22 inches, and a 16-inch stroke. She carries two Thornycort boilers. She will carry 17 men, including the officers. Her armains will consist of one runii-firing one-pounder gun and two torpedo tuoses, one fore and one aft. The boat will be used mostly for harbor defence. inches beam, and 7 feet 9 inches deep. Her en-

## THE FIGHTING AT MANILA.

INSURGESTS SEISE TER REGION NORTH AND SOUTH OF IT.

The Only Outlet for the Spaniards Is Rast Along the Posts Biver-Incargents Hager to Attack the City Itself, but Bewey Won't Let Them-Pive Days of the Piercest Fighting.-Spaniards Worsted at All Points.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Hova Koxo, June 7 .- A letter brought here rom Manila by the British gunboat Swift asserts that the Philippine insurgents have captured Imus, an important point behind Cavité. Imus was the outlet of the surrounding country, through which all supplies were brought to Manila. The loss of the place will prove serious to the Spaniards.

The news of the insurgent victories has created a gloomy and apprehensive feeling in Manila. The foreigners are more anxious than ever to leave the place.



ENVIRONS OF MANILA

The insurgents occupy all the coast both north and south of Manila. The Spaniards hold Manila and the entire in of the Pasi; River to Lagoon Boy.

Admiral Dewey's relations with the foreign Consuls and the commanders of foreign warships in the harbor are of the most friendly

The writer of the letter says that the captured panish soldiers he has seen are a sorry lot. If they are samples of the rest of the Spanish forces the Americans will easily outmatch them, notwithstanding the climate.

An American naval Captain at Manila writes "In my opinion the insurgents have underone a radical change since the arrival of Aguinaldo. The Spaniards have lost during all the time ne has been here. If our people do not hurry there will not be any Spanish army left to fight."

Consul Wildman has received a letter from Aguinaldo relating some of his successes that have been previously reported in THE SUN, including the capture of Gen. Pena, Governor of Cavité, "who," according to Aguinaldo, "handed me his sword, revolver and golden

belt, with a formal letter of surrender." Aguinaido also says that before opening an attack on any town he summons the Spanish ommander to surrender. In one case the officer so summoned sent a reply that the garrison was not then quite ready to fight, and asked Aguinalde if he would not defer his attack for three hours. The insurgent leader complied

Despatches say that, when the capital of the province of Batangas was taken, the Governor attempted to commit suicide. The Governor of Malabon has also been captured by the insurgenta.

A Spanish despatch from Manila says: "Aguinaldo is organizing another insurrection, in which he is assisted by the Americans, who have furnished him with arms and money.

Before beginning operations he issued a ntry. He has attacked Imus, Cavité Viejo (Old Cavité), and Bacoor, and captured the last two places.

"A company of seventy-two native soldiers deserted from Cavité Vicjo after surrounding and taking prisoners a company of marines. The insurgents, aided by American cannon,

attempted on May 31 to cross the Zapote River and attack Manils. A desperate fight took place on the river bank, and the Spaniards repulsed the insurgents and Americans, inflicting a oss of 300 killed and wounded and capturing a number of prisoners and arms. The Spanish less was forty killed and wounded.

"The same day the insurgents interrupted the railroad and attacked towns in the northern rovinces. The movement appears to be spreading. Europe will be convinced of the policy hat is being followed by the Americans, who are assisting Aguinaldo and fostering rebellion. "Foreign vessels in the bay have seen launches leaving the American warships, taking arms to assist the insurgents. Spain will als be convinced of the evil result of the shameful reaty of Biagnabato."

The latest Manila advices say that flered

fighting between the Spaniards and the inurgents continued from May 29 to June 2 and, though the Spaniards were worsted at very point, they remained as confident of ithimate victory over the insurgents as hey are of vanquishing the Americans in a land battle when the United States troops arive. In the flerce fight which took place near Manila on May 30 the Spanish lost 150 men but, as the insurgents finally retired, the result is regarded as a Spanish victory. The Spaniards are fortifying every possible point, throwing up earthworks and erecting sandbag ramparts in very direction. The Americans are closely observing these defensive preparations, but have not interfered to put a stop to the work, though they might easily do so with a few shots fron

The steady advance of the insurgents alone the coast is supported by the American gunboat Petrel and the Spaniards in the outlying districts are taking refuge in the city of Mg nila. The insurgents hold five important por tions within ten miles of Manila and in capturing them killed 500 Spaniards. The Spanish outposts were reinforced by the addition of 4,000 troops, but on May 31 the Spanlards were forced back along the whole line by handto-hand fighting of the most desperate charac ter, in which the aggregate loss of the Spanlards was upward of a thousand men. The fighting lasted seventy hours. A typhoon raged flercely during the whole time and the torrential rain rendered the rifles of the contestants of little or no use. The insurgents dmost invariably fought at close quarters and used their knives with terrible effect. Malabor Tarlac and Baccor are in possession of the in surgents, who made an attack upon Sants Mesa and Malate, but up to June 2 these suburban strongholds had not fallen into their hands. Governor-General Augusti is making a desperate defence of these places, which he has

fortified to the extent of his resources. The insurgent leader Aguinaldo, rendered even more desperate and daring since on May 29 a price of \$25,000 was put upon his head by the Spaniards, is most anxious to make a rush into Manila immediately, but Admiral Dewey refuses, from a humanitarian point of view, to permit this, fearing that the passions of the semi-civilized natives might lead them to ex cesses which the laws and usages of civilized warfare do not countenance. The Admiral therefore insists that Aguinaldo shall wait until the arrival of the United States troops, which he expects to reach Munita some time between

Aguinaldo has ordered that the lives and property of Europeans, Chinese and Spanish non combatants be protected and has forbidden all

the first sign of their attempting to cross. The insurgents on June 2 were in very strong force

at Calocan and Baccor, but did not possess any

position to the east of Manila. The Spanish

troops hold the whole of the country along the

Pasig River to the lagoon. The rising of the

natives to the northward is general, and the

There are 200 wounded Spanish prisoners at

Cavité, sixty-two of whom are natives of Spain.

The remainder are natives of the Philippines

Spaniards in that region are few in number.

sembly will be established,

excesses by the insurgents.

Madrid, June 7.—The Liberal and Imparcial are leading in an agitation for the immediate despatch of an expedition to relieve Captain-General Augusti at Manila and to drive the Americans from the bay.

The papers contend that such a step would stop all disaffection in the Philippines. They evidently hope to exercise pressure on the Gov ernment before final instructions are given bo Admiral Camara, who is still at Cadiz. The Ministers, however, maintain impene-

trable secreey regarding the future movements of Admiral Camara. Reports from the Philippines say that th

Spaniards, by promises of reforms and energetic action, have checked the insurgents, who admit that they did not meet the response they expected from the natives. Admiral Dewey has cabled to Washington for

seamen and marines to replace the many who have died or who have been made invalids by the climate. He has also for a month been preparing defences at the mouth of Manila Bay, and has been very active in this direction since the authorities floated the rumor that a relief expedition was

coming from Spain. Senor Aunon, Minister of Marine, said in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the Government had received no official confirmation of the report that the American cruiser Baltimore had been wrecked by an explosion aboard of her

THE MANILA EXPEDITION.

Probability That the Northern Pacific Steamahtp Company's Vessels Will Be Used.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The prospect for sending the third detachment of troops to the Philippines as soon as troops are equipped for the purpose and soon after the second expedition shall have left San Francisco growing brighter. The Assistant Secretary of War to-day resumed negotiations to acquire six ships of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company to transport the troops. Plans for chartering these vessels were abandoned by the War Department some time ago when it was found that the Northern Pacific Company was apparently unwilling to make any concessions in the charter price in return for the assurance that American registry would be granted to the ships. A propesition was made to the company's agents in Seattle to-day with some hope that it will be accepted. It provides that such of the ships as have a tonnage of more than 2,000 and less han 3,000 shall be chartered for the period of thirty days at 20 cents a ton, and that vessels having a tonnage of more than 3,000 shall be chartered at 15 cents a ton. The owners shall provide crews and provisions for the crews, the Government agreeing to furnish coal and water and to assume all risks of war. Charters are to begin at 12 o'clock on the days of delivery of the vessels.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn was informed to-day by the Tacoma agents that the Government's proposition had been forwarded to the ship owners in London. It was proposed by the company that if the contract for ships should be allowed to begin as soon as certain vessels of the feet now on the high seas shall have reached Yokohama, the company would be able to de spatch the vessels to this side of the ocean within a few days without waiting for return cargo or for the regular date of sailing. It is probable that the Administration will not adopt this suggestion. In the ordinary course of the company's sched ule the Victoria will be ready for the Govern ment's use within three or four days, the Ari zona will reach Tacoma on June 10, the Olympia on June 19, the Tacoma on June 21 and the Co umbis on Aug. 7. The Argyll, of the Northern Pacific fleet, is not available for the reason tha she is chartered, and not owned by the steamship company. The Northern Pacific ships will be obtainable only on condition that the Government grant American register to them. They have a combined capacity for carrying 9,500 men and 15,000 tons of freight.

The Government has received an offer of charter from the owners of the steamship Sen ator, lately completed at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. The vessel has never made voyage, and inasmuch as she was built for the Alaska trade she is well adapted for use as transport. She has a capacity for carrying about 800 men. The City of Puebla and the Indiana are being considered by the Secretary of War and they may be chartered soon. The Assistant Secretary has decided that the Ningchow is not available for the Government's use on account of her poor capacity, which does not warrant a change of her British register

THE MONTEREY GETS AWAY. The Monitor's Departure for Manila Hailed by

Rundreds of Whisties. SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.-The coast defence monitor Monterey, bound for Manila, steamed out of the harbor at 2:35 this afternoon. A large number of people had gathered along the sarge number of people had gathered along the water front to witness her departure, but owing to uncertainty as to the hour the demonstra-tion was comparatively mild. The Mostersy was is perfect trim for a long voyage. She was saluted by hundreds of whisties on shore and afloat, and batteries on either shore gave her a parting salute as she passed through the Golden date out to see.

Manila. The gunboat Petrel is at the mouth of SHAPTER'S EXPEDITEDN TO BE WELL the river, and will bombard the insurgents at

> all the Transports Were Londed Last Night and Orders Were Sent from Washington to Start Not Later Thun This Morning-Delay Was Due to Brrors to Billing Goods to the Cars Sent to Tampa-Probably Twentyfive Thousand Men Baye Started Already

UNDER WAT TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Late to-night or early to-morrow morning the armed expedition bound The native Spaniards include six officers. The for Santiago de Cuba will embark from Tampa prisoners are being well treated and receive proper medical attendance. under command of Major-Gen, Shafter, An order to that effect was issued by the Secretary The proclamations issued by Aguinaldo, the of War this afternoon and sent by telegraph leader of the Philippine insurgents, indicate his to the General commanding the expedition, it desire to establish a native administration unhaving been decided to modify the order preder an American protectorate, he holding a dicpared yesterday so as to allow one more day for tatorship, with an Advisory Council, until the placing the troops with their ordnance and field supplies on board the transport vessels. A mesislands are conquered. Then a Republican Assage was received at the War Department this morning from Major-Gen. Shafter informing the department that all the soldiers had been placed aboard ship, and that there was no occasion therefore for more than a few hours' delay in setting sail.

The message was submitted to the meeting of the Cabinet by Secretary Alger, and it was agreed that the order to move on Santiago should not be withheld for an hour. If the expedition gets away from the Florida coast tomorrow morning, as the order directs, the landing of the military force in Santiago province should be accomplished not later than next Sunday, allowing a little more than three days for the voyage around the western end of Cube and another day to effect a landing under the protection of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

No positive information can be obtained at the War Department as to the number of troops to be embarked from Tampa for the first expedition, but it is implied strongly that a larger force than was at first expected will be sent to Santiago. Probably 25,000 men will be used. The Administration does not fear that the campaign will be more difficult than was counted on, but it intends to despatch a part of the military force to Porto Rico as soon as the campaign shall have been fought out on the southern coast of Cuba. It recognizes the possible danger that the Government will be presented with petitions for peace from the Spanish Ministry before time can be had for occupying Porto Rico, thus cutting off perhaps the plans for insuring indemnification from Perto Rican territory. By sending troops from Santiago immediately after the situation there shall permit the withdrawal of any part of the military force, valuable time will be saved in reaching Porto Rico. Santiago is much nearer to the smaller Spanish Island than is Tampa or Jacksonville, where the remaining volunteers and regular forces will be left after the Santiago expedition shall have embarked.

This consideration, in addition to the fact that a great part of the most effective artillery force will be sent to Santingo to-morrow, induces the Government to consider favorably the plan of sending troops from Santiago to Porto Rico when the proper time shall come. Strong arguments are made against attempting a simultaneous campaign in Santiago and Porto Rico, although it is the intention of the Government to have one succeed the other as promptly as

The War Department now has forty-one transport ships at its disposal, but these are insufficient for carrying the number of troops required for the occupation of both places. It is also represented that the army cannot afford to diride its attention among several widely separated fields, and that the only promise of success lies in carrying on one campaign at a time.

The greatest assurance of success attends the embarkation of the expedition from Tampa tomorrow. The troops to be engaged in the project are for the greater part soldiers of the regular army. The naval forces under the command of Admiral Sampson, by the reduction of the fortifications at the mouth of Santiago harbor, have made good preparation for the landing of troops and the successful carrying out of the military plan of campaign. The fleet can command approaches to the province of Santiago near the city and insure the disembarking troops against danger of at tack by the Spanish military forces. The ships of the enemy are helpless and cannot possibly be made effective against the approaching armed expedition. The engineer battalions of the regular aginy to be engaged in the Santiago campaign have gone in advance of the regular troops, and the plan of mounting guns in the bills immediately surrounding Santiago harbor military force have been so carefully worked

out that no possibility of failure is anticipated. The order to embark the expedition from Tampa to-morrow was the sequence of a greater amount of activity in the Quartermaster-General's Department than has been shown for some time. It had been represented to the Administration since yesterday that the delay at Tampa was occasioned not by a blockade of loaded freight cars near the port, but by the negligence of contractors for army supplies in sending bills of lading with the goods. The absence of complete invoice papers left the army officers in Tampa in ignorance of the location of particular shipments of supplies and rendered them poweress to obtain goods for distribution which were lying in cars within a few miles of the encamp

It has been shown conclusively that the trans portation companies were not guilty of negligence or of inefficiency and that there was nothing lacking in the railway terminal facilities at Tampa. Several miles of track at the terminal are uneccupied by cars and there is no confusion so far as the transportation agents are concerned in making deliveries of supplies for the army. The absence of invoice papers in dicating the location or destination of supplies was made known to the Quartermaster-General and it was represented to him in urgent terms that duplicate invoices in his possession should be forwarded to Tampa by telegraph immedi ately.

There is some excuse for the apparent in efficiency of the Quartermasters in delivering supplies at Tampa, for few persons understand that the equipment of the army has been a tupendous task. Under the most favorable conditions some confusion at a point of delivery where thousands of troops are waiting for sup plies was to be expected.

SANTIAGO, TOWN AND PROVINCE.

Santiago de Cuba, on the rusged coast of

Defences of the Harbor, so Far as Known-A Rugged Region for Troops.

southeastern Cuba, has one of the best defended harbors on the island, ranking next to Havana and Guantanamo. What knowledge our Gov. ernment has obtained of la'r of the real condition of the defences of the mountain-encircled harbor was gained from the recent visit of Lieut.-Col. Andrew S. Rowan to the camp of the insurgent leader, Gen. Calixto Garcia, who is in command of the Cuban forces in Santiago de Cuba province. The American officer, who was a First Licuten ant when he made the dangerous trip to Gar cla's camp, and was nominated on Tuesday by the President to be a Licutenant-Colonel in recognition of his services, learned from the insurgent leader all that he knew of the military condition of Santiago de Cuba and the neighboring country. Gen. Collago and Col. Hernandez of Garcia's staff returned with Rowan to Washington, and have since been in daily conference with Gen. Milcs. What they told him about the real condition of Santiage de Cuba's defences has not been made publi : The detences of the harbor before the war

were said to have been nearly as strong as those at Havana. Undoubtedly they have since been strengthened, but it is hardly possible that many modern guns have been mounted, for Gen. Blanco needs all the guns he can find at Havana, and, even if he had had guns to spare, the insur gents would have prevented their transportation brough Santiago de Cuba province. Modern heavy ordnance does not lie around loose on the aland of Cuba, nor does it grow there. The stories about the mounting of new guns of respec-

June 4 and June 12. In pursuance of this policy Admiral Dewey has forbidden the insurgents to cross the Malute River, seven miles south of

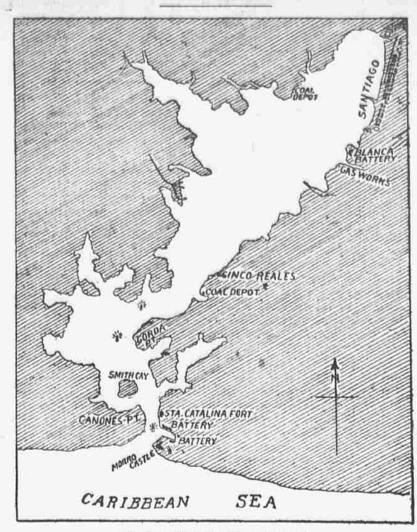
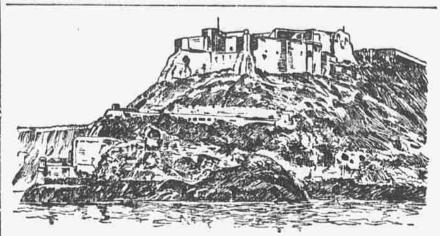


CHART OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

The distance from Morro Castle at the entrance to Santiago is a little over five miles. The harbor is a very fine one, but on account of shallowing in its northern part vessels of heavy draft like Cervera's warships would hardly attempt to anchor more than about three-fourths of the way up to the city.



MORRO CASTLE AT SANTIAGO.

The eastle occupies a height on the east side of the harbor entrance



THE ENTRANCE TO SANTIAGO HARBOR

Showing the narrow gateway to the bay, Morro Castle, and the mountains that hem in the



ANOTHER VIEW OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Showing the foothills at the shore of the north end of the bay, behind which rise the



From within the harbor.

table dimensions along the coast evidently do not trouble our Government, for every new gun nust come from Spain and run the blockade Capt. Randle, navigator of the St., Louis, told the newspaper reporters, when the cruiser came into port Saturday, that the harbor batteries at Santiago were destitute of modern rifles, although they mounted a few fair-sized mortars. The mortars alone prevented the St. Louis and the Wompatuck from anchoring within 2,000 yards of Morro Castle and picking up all the catiles running out of the harbor. When the mortar shells began to descend Capt. Goodrich decided that it was time to withdraw.

The mortar battery which drove the American casels away is on Gorda Point, so Capt. Randle said. Gorda Point is about a mile inside the narrows, at the mouth of the harbor, and is on the western side of a little projection running out from the eastern shore. The land adjoining the point can be seen from the sea, but the hills on either side of the entrance shut out a view of the point itself. That the battery could reach the American vessels, over two miles away, indicates that the mortars are of good size. The gunners could not see their targets and were a long while in getting the range. None of the shells exploded. The crooknecked bottle shape of the harbor, presenting a long, very narrow entrance to the sea, is a strong, natural defence. Capt. Schaarschmidt of the Hamburg-American line steamer Polaria, which arrived from Santlago de Cuba a week ago, said that the harbor entrance had been narrowed to 100 feet by obsructions and was nined. New Krupp guns, he said, had been mounted.

Morro Castle, on a rise of ground at the right of the entrance, had no modern guns in service when the St. Louis came away. Two rifles were hurriedly mounted there after the Wompatuck

made her midnight scouting trip. They were put out of action by the St. Louis's six pounders Down near the shore, on each side of the entrance, is a sand battery. These batteries must mount nothing better than old smooth bores. for they were unable to reach the America vessels. Guns which can't fire 2,000 yards are useless nowadays. Commodore Schley's bom pardment on May 31 unmasked another battery on the beach, under Morro, and still another on an island in the narrows.

The defences of the interior harbor, according o the Hydrographic Office chart, of the port of Santlago de Cuba harbor consist of two batteres in Estrella Cove, just behind Morro Castle; Sta. Catalina fort, commanding the narrowest part of the channel from the east shore, midway between Morro and Gasper Point,

Mean war taxes and war prices. Medicines and other necessities are to be heavlly taxed, besides increasing in cost of production. Therefore the retail prices must soon be raised and it is economy to lay in at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at once. With these grand preparations your blood will be kept pure, your digestion regular and your health-tone perfect.

Hood's parilla America's Greatest Medicine and Hood's Pills, the family cathartic.



Peeding the Fire.

The most powerful engine must stop if the fires are not fed. Man is the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world, yet no matter how strong and well-made his bodily frame may be, if the fire of his within him is not constantly fed his limbs and muscles become powerless and useless. The reason men become helpless and diseased is because the food they est, which is the fuel of life, is not properly digested and appropriated by the stomach and nutritive organs. It is not completely transformed into the strength and working power which is to man what steam is to the engine. Peeding the Fire.

power which is to man what steam is to the engine.

That wonderful power-making "Golden Medical Discovery," invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., imbues the human diges-tive juices and blood-making glands with canacity to extract abundant nourishment from the feed. It builds up organic tissue, nerve fiber, hard muscular flesh and work-

nerve fiber, hard unuscular flesh and working force. It gives a man steam.

What it did for Mr. F. S. Hughes, of Junction, Hunterdon Co. N. J. is given in his own words. He writes: "I received your kind letter, and in reply would say that mine was a bad case of kidned and liver trouble, and that six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and four bottles of little' Pellets' effected a complete cure. It is well known that almost every engineer is troubled more or less with kidney trouble, especially on our fast express trains. I run one hundred and forty four miles on these trains every day in the week, and have had no return of the trouble since taking the remedies, nearly three years ago."

ocapa fort on the opposite shore, and Blanca battery on Point Fortaleza, just south of the town, at the head of the harbor. Under the guns of Blanca it is supposed Carvers took refuge. The reports of the bombardment of May 31 mention a battery on Gorda Point, a mile beyond Gasper Point. This may be the battery which Capt. Randle said was on Gasper Point. It is hardly probable that any of these

batteries mounts formidable guns.

Santiago de Cuba is almost isolated from western Cubs by rugged mountains, and communication with Havana, Cienfueges, and other towns has heretofore been had by water. With the insurgents encamped in the hills and Schley's squadron lying outside the harbor, the 70,000 people in the town and its suburbs were cut off from the outer world even more completely than are the people of Havana, for Blanco is able to keep the landward approaches to the Cuban capital open to traffic. Santiago province is the stronghold of the Cubans.

No railroads connect the southern town with the western provinces of the island. One little railroad winds up through the mountains to the northward for a few miles, ending in the foothills of the Sierra de Nipe, and another, still shorter, climbs up to the iron and copper mines of the Sierra del Cobre. The only way of reaching any distant town by land is by mountain pass or wagon road. The famous Camino Contral, or Central Road, connects Santiago de Cuba with Havana. The invasion of the town by military forces will be a difficult undertaking, for the troops will have to march through mountain passes in small detachments, not knowing when the enemy will be met. The Spanish garrison at Santiago de Cuba is a strong one, and in an emergency might be reinforced from Guantanamo, a few miles east, where the soldiers fired on the tug Wompatuck. Guantaname harbor is well fortified.

The eastern province of the island, because 19 is so difficult of access, is seldom visited by travellers, but those who have penetrated into its wild interior agree with Columbus, that it is "the fairest land that the sun shines on or that the eye has ever seen." Col. Rowan, in "The Island Cuba," a part of which was written by

Prof. M. M. Ramsey of Columbia University, says:

"In the province of Santiago de Cuba the

range extending from Cape Cruz along the uthern coast toward Cane Me ion in the central and eastern parts with that traversing the middle of the island, creating, as might be anticipated, an intricate system of verdure-clad elevations cut into sharp and well-defined ridges known as cuchillas, or 'knife-edged' crests, as distinguished from the series of peaks generally styled slerras or 'saws.' The first-mentioned range is called the Sierra Maestra, or 'Master' range, and is the best defined mountain chain on the island. From Cape Cruz it rises first in a uccession of terraces, and soon attains the altitude of 5.140 feet at the crest of the Ojo del Toro (Bull's eye) peak, twenty miles from the cape. This increase in elevation is continued as the crest of the sierra is followed eastward until it culminates at a height of 8,320 feet or more in the celebrated Blue Peak, or Pico Turquiso, about half way between Cape Cruz and Santiago de Cuba. Near the Turquine spurs are sent toward the north into the valley of the Cauto as far as the vicinity of Bayamo. giving an undulating character to the south side of that famous tropical valley. From the Turquino eastward the name of Sierra Maestra is dropped, and that of Sierra de Cobre, or 'copper range,' is substituted. Here are found the copper mines of Santiago de Cuba. In the Cobre range, a short distance cast of Santiago de Cuba, is a great block of conglomerate neasuring 150 feet in length by 45 feet in width, resting on the top of a truncated pyra nidal peak 3,300 feet above the sea, and known as La Gran Pietra. In this vicinity the south ern coast range, the Sierra Macatra proper, is merged with the main backbone of the island coming from San Antonio on the west, and the maze of the Cuchillas becomes now the domi nating orographical feature; while a great number of streams rising close together send their waters into far separated seas. This extremely broken and precipitous country, occupying as is toes a large portion of an entire province, has caused it to be the least known, as it is the most difficult of access of any of the political divisions of the island. Roads here are few and poor, but the great diversity of products, due to the rapid change in the climate which is caused by the difference in elevation, makes the region ne of the most wonderful in the world. The cascades, cataracts and natural portals, surounded by an ever verdant foliage, combined with numerous species of flowering orchids and ther tropical flowers, and with animal life in all its gayest colors, present a picture such as is furnished at but few points on the globe." Santiago de Cuba was the first permanent set-

tlement made in Cuba, soon after Diego Velásuez landed at Haracoa, at Santiago, in 1511, In November, 1873, fifty-three members of the rew of the American steamer Virginius were executed as pirates, and war with Spain was narrowly averted. Hantiago de Cuba has some notable buildings. The cathedral was built in 1522. Owing to the town's inclosed situation the atmosphere is close and stifling and the place is not healthy. It is the second commercial part in the island; its principal exports are liquors, hides, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, guavas and pineapples. The daily yield of the copper mines in peace times is several tons. American capital ists own the iron mines.

Our Newcot Collier to the Nero.

WASHINGTON, June 7.- The Navy Department is adhering to its practice of naming colliers purchased for the war after classical personages. To-day the collier Whitgift, purchased at San Francisco to accompany the monitor Monadnock to Manila, was rechristened Nero. Other colliers have been named Casar, Hannibal Pempey and Brutus.